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stem has a dark purple bloom, the bunches of leaves are dark green, with a suggestion of the same purple hue, and the flowers —opening before the leaves unfold—are a dark chocolate brown. On account of its coloring, I had some difficulty in identifying it, and for some time knew it only as " the black plant." By that or some other name descriptive of its dark appearance, it was generally known by people who valued flowers for their ornamental effects only, and it was prized for the contrast it afforded to the prevalent light greens. The specimen in our herbarium from Mount Royal, although dried ten years ago, shows well the colors I have mentioned. So far as I remember, the smaller biternate leaf mentioned in Gray's Manual was always present.

On coming to Ohio I looked in vain for my black plant, and was disappointed to find that it wears here nothing but dingy greens and yellow. One specimen from the south of the State answers to the description given by Mr. Foerste. The smaller biternate leaf is present, and there is also the third leaf divided once ternately, with only the middle lobe divided ternately again. Besides the terminal panicle of flowers, there is a small panicle in the axil of the third leaf and a larger panicle in the axil of the second. K. B. CLAYPOLE.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Acclimatization: Does it occur?—L. H. Bailey, Jr. (Amer. Garden, Sept., Oct., 1887).

The question is discussed at length and examples cited of the wild and cultivated species of the same genus and the differences in altitude and latitude at which they will grow.

Acclimatization in New Zealand.—Geo. M. Thomson. (Science, x, pp. 170, 171).

" English plants chiefly have spread themselves over the country, wherever the settler has gone. It is what Sir Joseph Hooker has called the aggressive Scandinavian flora, which so strongly asserts itself on all sides."

Algæ aus Cuba, Jamaica und Puerto Rico, Ueber einige.—G. Lagerheim. (Botaniska Notiser, 1887, pp. 193-197).

This comprises a list of Desmids with a few descriptions.

Bacteria.—Notes on a few forms of.—Isabel Mulford. (Trans. Vassar Bros. Inst., iv, (1885-1887), pp. 228-241).

Bulletin of the Botanical Department of Jamaica.—Nos. 1-2, April-August, 1887).

These contain articles on *Eragrostis Abyssinica*, Link. (Teff or Thaf), its cultivation and uses. A list of economic and medicinal plants cultivated in the Botanic Gardens; general directions for planting; and a list of sugar canes, with short descriptions of those cultivated in the Gardens.

Chenopodium album.—Cause of the purple coloring of Pigweed leaves. Herbert Osborn. (Science, x, p. 166).

The author finds that the red color which so often occurs on the leaves is due to the larval state of a leaf-hopper, (*Thamnotettix seminudus, Say*).

Chionanthus Virginica, L.—Thomas Meehan. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., June 21, 1887).

Mr. Meehan notes that diœcism is practically established in this plant, although suppression has not gone as far as to abort either stamens or pistil. The two forms of the latter are figured.

Cladosporium fulvum.—Tomato disease. (Gard. Chron., ii, 1887, p. 532, figs 106, 107).

Development of the Umbellifer Fruit.—J. M. Coulter and J. N. Rose. (Bot. Gaz., xii, p. 237).

Chœrophyllum procumbens was selected as a type, as its fruit contains all the structures found in the family. Oil ducts, strengthening cells and undifferentiated parenchyma, each were traced in their development.

Eriogonums, Indicative.—F. W. Anderson. (Bot. Gaz. xii., p. 250).

Green Cotyledons of lemon seeds and Germination inside of the Fruit.—Arthur Hollick. (Proc. Nat. Sci. Assoc. Staten Id., Oct., 1887).

Greeneria fuliginea, nouvelle forme de Rot des fruits de la Vigne, observée en Amérique. F. L. Scribner et Pierre Viala. (Pamphlet, pp. 2).

In the vineyards of North Carolina this fungus has been found on the branches at the insertion of the peduncle at a period between inflorescence and the ripening of the fruit, causing it to dry up.

Hairs of the Peach in relation to Hay Fever.—J. L. Zabriskie. (Journ. N. Y. Micros. Soc., iii., pp. 62-68; illustrated).

Informe preliminar de un Viaje Botanico efectuadó por orden de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias en Cordoba, en las provincias de Cordoba, San Luis y Mendoza hasta la frontera de Chili, en los meses de Diciembre, 1885 *á Febrero,* 1886. Frederico Kurtz. (Boletin Acad. Nac. de Ciencias, Cordoba, Repub. Argent., ix, pp. 349-371).

The purpose of this journey was to become acquainted with the Flora of the above provinces of the Argentine Republic and to collect specimens for the herbarium of the University. Over 900 species, illustrated by 4,500 specimens, were obtained.

Introduced plants.—Warren H. Manning. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x, p. 330).

Monotropa uniflora, L.—Wm. Brodie. (Ottawa Nat., i, p. 118.)

Nomenclature of the Eighth Edition of the London Catalogue. Remarks on the.—B. Daydon Jackson. (Journ. Bot., xxv., continued through several numbers).

Out of the long list of corrections we have selected only those for the U. S. which are included in Patterson's Check List.

Sisymbrium Thaliana, Gaud. Antedated by *S. Thalianum,* Gay. Ann. Sci. Nat., vii, (1826) 399;

Lychnis Githago, Scop. (Fl. Carn. Ed. 2, 310, (1772). Not Lam. Encyc., iii, 642 (1789);

Lepigonum versus *Spergularia.* (*Lepigonum,* Fuès Flora Hallandica, p. 76, (1818), in (1819) the brothers Presl. named *Spergularia* (Flora Cechica, p. 94);

Malva borealis, Wallm. in Lilj. Sv. Fl., Ed. 3, (1816.) *M. pusilla,* With. Arr., Ed. 3, ii, 612, (1796);

Melilotus officinalis, Lam. Fl. Fr. ii, 594, (1778); Willd. Enum. ii., 789 (1809);

Potentilla maculata, Pourret. Antedated by *P. rubens,* Vill. Prosp. Fl. Dauph. 46, (1779);

Sedum Rhodiola, DC., Pl. Graisses, t. 143, et Fl. Franc., iv., 386, (1805). Antedated by *S. roseum,* Scop. Fl. Carn. Ed. 2, 326, (1772);

Dipsacus sylvestris, Huds., Fl. Angl., Ed. 1, 49, (1762); Mill. Gard. Dict., Ed. 8, n. 1, (1768);

Antennaria margaritacea, Gaert. Fruct., ii., 410, (1791); Gray, Nat. Arr. ii., 459 (1821); R. Br. Trans. Linn. Soc., xii., (1818);

Petasites vulgaris, Desf. Fl. Atl. ii., 270, (1798), superseded by *P. officinalis,* Moench, Meth., 568, (1794);

Cnicus lanceolatus, Willd. Fl. Ber. Prod. 259, (1787); Hoffm. Fl. Deutsch., 285, (1791);
Vaccinium Oxycoccus, L. is now *Oxycoccus palustris.* Pers. Syn. i., 419, (1805);
Andromeda Polifolia not *polifolia*;
Monotropa Hypopitys, L. *Hypopitys Monotropa*, Crantz. Inst. ii., 467, (1766);
Mertensia maritima, Gray, Nat. Arr. 354, (1821); Don, Gen. Syst. iv., 320, (1837);
Myosotis palustris, Relh. Fl. Cant. 76, (1785). With. Bot. Arr. Ed. 3, ii., 225, (1796);
M. arvensis, Willd., Prod. Fl. Berl. 77, (1787), Roth, (1788), Hoffman, (1791);
Mentha sylvestris, Linn. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2. 804, superseded by *M. longifolia*, Huds. Fl. Angl. Ed. 1, 221, (1762);
Calamintha Nepeta, Link (1809), superseded by *C. parviflora* Lam., Fl. Fr. ii., 396, (1778);
Littorella lacustris, L. Antedated by *L. juncea*, Berg. (1768). Stockh. Hand. p. 341;
Potamogeton rufescens, Schrad. ap. Cham. Adn. ad. Kunth. Fl. Berol. 5, (1815); Wyman & Syme give an earlier name, *P. alpinus*, Balb. (Misc. Bot. i., 13, 1804);
Scirpus carinatus, Gray, (?) Sm. Comp. 10;
Carex teretiuscula, Good., is antedated by *C. diandra*, Schrank, Bot. Ann. 57, (1781), but is not adopted by Pryor, a staunch upholder of priority, he calls it "nomen infaustum;"
C. Lagopina, Wahlb. (1803). *C. approximata*, Hoppe, 1800; *C. bipartita*, Allioni Fl. Pedem. ii., 265, (1785);
C. Buxbaumii, Wahlb. 1803. *C. subulata*, Schum. (1801). *C. polygama*, Schkuhr, Riedgraeser, i., 84. (1801);
C. prœcox, Jacq. *C. verna*, Chaix in Vill. Fl. Dauph. i., 312, (1786), concerning which Nyman observes, "nomen anterius sed nunc ambiguum et alterum notissimum;"
Panicum glabrum, Gaud. Agrost i, 22, (1811). "Is not this *P. lineare*, Krock. (Fl. Siles. ii., 95, 1787). *P. Ischœmum* Schreb. in Schweig. 1815?" Mr. Druce;
Leersia oryzoides, Sw. vel. Soland. ap., Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. 1787;
Alopecurus agrestis, L., preceded by *A. myosuroides*, Huds. Fl. Angl. Ed. i, 23;
Agrostis alba, L. Should this not be *A palustris*, Huds.?
Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn., pp. or Hudson?

Polemonium flavum, Greene. (Bot. Mag., Tab. 6965).
Portulacca oleracea, L. *P. retusa*, Englm. (Science, x, p. 204).

With the building of the railroads the purslane has spread westward till it has met the western species, and now the purslane caterpillar, finding them both equally palatable, is traveling eastward at the rate of several hundred miles in one season.

Potentilla.—West American Phases of the Genus. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i, pp. 95-106).

Agreeing with Bentham and Hooker and with Baillon, Prof. Greene places the species of *Horkelia* and *Ivesia* under *Potentilla.* He states fully the reasons which justify this step. *P. elata, P. puberula, P. Clevelandi, P. ciliata and P. Howellii* are new species; *P. Lindleyi* is *Horkelia cuneata,* Lindl., *P. Douglasii* is *Horkelia fusca,* Lindl., *P. Andersonii* is *Horkelia parviflora,* Nutt., *P. Arizonica* is *Ivesia pinnatifida,* Watson, and *P. decipiens* is *Ivesia pygmæa,* Gray, the new specific names being given because the others are preoccupied.

Staining Vegetable Tissues—Notes on.—W. R. Lighton. (Amer. Month. Micros. Journ., viii., pp. 194, 195).

Describes staining living shoots by immersing their cut ends in ordinary colored writing fluids, especially the scarlet and purple.

Taxodium distichum, or Bald Cypress—Notes on the.—N. S. Shaler. (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. Harvard Coll., xvi., pp. 1-10).

The question of its growth in swampy ground and the object of the peculiar "knees" which it throws out in such localities, as well as its geological history and the adaptation to reproduction in the water by means of rooting twigs rather than seeds are deduced as a series of modifications by which the tree has been enabled to hold its own under unfavorable circumstances.

Ternstroemiaceas, O Tamakoare, Especies novas da ordem das. J. Barboza Rodrigues, (Director of the Botanical Museum of the Amazons). (Pamphlet 4to, pp. 28. Manaos, S.A., 1887.)

This is a monograph of the genus *Caraipa* with five species; *C. palustris, C. silvatica, C. spuria, C. Lacerdaei* and *C. insidiosa,* accompanied by a large plate illustrating *C. rupestris, C. silvatica* and *C. spuria.* Chemical analyses accompany the descriptions and medicinal uses and popular names are given.

Botanical Notes.

Hepatics. We have received a set of "Hepaticæ Americanæ prepared by L. M. Underwood and O. F. Cook," com-